THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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M'KINLEY SWORN IN

New President of United States Duly Inaugurated at Washington.

EMINENT OHIOAN TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Imposing Ceremony at the East Front of the Capitol Building.

CAPITAL CITY BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED

Transformed Into a Magnificent Panorama of Bright Color.

PARADE ECLIPSES PREVIOUS DISPLAYS

Military and Naval Sections of the Line Are a Conspicuous Feature —Thousands of People Witness the Pageant.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It has been a day of national acclaim—a non-partisan demonstration of vast proportions, by which the American people, without regard to section or political alliance, have hailed a new president and watched the launching of his administration upon unknown seas. It is the only day in a president's career, when from sunshine to the putting out of the lights in the inaugural ball room, there is unbroken and enthusiastic celebration by citizens of every section and every shade of political belief.

Before readers scan these pages the lines of the opposition will be forming in the gray of the morning for assault on the new administration, but for the one day, the people of all ranks and classes, and politics, as if uttering a nation's thundering voice, have welcomed and aided to install their president, not as the executive of any party, but as the head of the national government. It has been a great state affair. Not in its broadest sense a tribute to the man, but a national demonstration of respect for the high office.

The weather was appropriate for such a day, gloriously beautiful. No previous inauguration has equalled it in careful preparation. In every feature outside the capitol jurisdiction, except the visiting organizations, it is a Washington affair. It is the only national demonstration in which the unrepresented residents of the capital are the leaders, and in sole control. They guarantee all expenditures by public subscription, and, through a large and energetic committee of its most influential citizens Washington gives months of time and unremitting effort to the preparations for properly receiving a president.

On this occasion Washington has well played her brilliant part in the opening drama of an administration. The city was early astir. Its own population and the strangers within its gates moved in great tides from all quarters towards Pennsylvania avenue, to view the decorations. Hours before the organized columns passed over the line of march an army of visitors, far exceeding the formal array that was to follow, swarmed for hours over it. Citizens of every grade and station, in most democratic fashion, took first view of everything. After this general inspection by the people, came their two servants, numerously and gallantly attended. Mr. Cleveland, whose stewardship was ending, escorting Major McKinley to the capital, where the honors and the burdens of the succession was to be laid upon him.

CROWDS ASSEMBLE.

Meantime from every quarter came the sounds of bands leading the columns into their appointed places east of the capitol, whence, later, they would file into the united lines of the grand parade. Great streams of citizens poured into the immense spaces open to them eastward from the reviewing stands in front of the senate wing, awaiting the appearance of the official party from the senate chamber. In and about that room the official pageant of the inaugural ceremonies gathered. The senate wing was closed to all except those formally connected with the exercises and the few invited guests which the contracted chamber could accommodate. Four tickets to each senator, two for a representative, twenty as the sole provision for the leading employes, and 200 for the press of the entire country, represented the official attendance. These crowded the galleries and looked down on the concentrated representatives of our government in the various trenches, and the ambassadors and ministers of the nations. The members of the defunct house of representatives, leaving their chamber at noon, appeared last upon the floor of the senate. The new vice president took the oath of office, new senators were sworn in, and until the waiting president-elect should proceed to the platform in front of the senate and there be inaugurated, Mr. Hobart would be acting president.

The nation could furnish no more imposing official audience. Crowded upon the small floor of the senate were the three co-ordinate branches of the government, in the persons of their most prominent men; the legislative branch in force; the executive of the immediate past with his cabinet, and the new executive and cabinet, representing the past and the unknown future; the supreme court in its robes; the army and navy in their plumes, their gold and their glitter; the diplomatic corps in its lace and decorations, and citizens in ordinary dress, representing the unpretending millions of the land.

CHEERS FOR McKINLEY.

The brief ceremonies were quickly over and the official company, forming in twos, filed out of the chamber and passed on to the platform at the east front. With its first appearance the waiting thousands broke out into tremendous cheers of welcome, which rolled and roared while the procession, followed by the occupants of the galleries, poured over the immense platform and crowded its seats. This general acclaim greeted the president-to-be with a shout which was the climax of its enthusiasm, and as Major McKinley advanced to deliver his inaugural address, these surging waves of sound gave way to still more impressive silence.

He looked out upon a wonderful scene. The steps, the balconies and every projection of the capitol front and the dome were crowded. It was as if that granite facade was banked to the roof with visiting thousands. The front of the library swarmed with people. From every street and avenue, looking in toward the capitol, projected groups of horsemen and the heads of columns awaiting the order to march and everywhere shining banners waved.

Major McKinley, standing on a raised platform, well advanced at a salient spot, was readily distinguished by his magnificent audience, and those who could not hear were well content to see. There was universal silence as the black robed justice of the supreme court administered the solemn oath which made William McKinley president of the United States. Then the seal of silence was broken by the reign of sound—deep, swelling, all-pervading, dominating sound—as if a surging sea were rolling over the land before the driving of a king of storms. As the many bands joined the mighty acclaim the organized columns marched into place the grand review was in motion, and the currents and waves of humanity began to flow toward the lines of its march.

Moving promptly in from all streets and avenues, centering on the park east of the capitol, the column of parade was quickly formed along the spacious plaza extending in front of the house and senate wings and the central building. The new president entered his carriage and the column, circling the great white temple of the nation, in and about which the tribes had gathered with patriotic purpose, passed down through its beautiful grounds and wheeled into Pennsylvania avenue at the Peace monument, where its real march began.

DECORATIONS.

From this point to the Washington circle, two miles and a half distant, this noted avenue had been made a triumphal way. This great avenue, with a width of 160 feet and a perfect concrete pavement, doubly swept for the occasion, afforded such a field for decoration and ease of movement of columns as cannot elsewhere be found in the land. Looking from the head of the line at the Peace monument toward the treasury and white house, a mile and a half away, was like gazing into a broad canyon, whose high walls were a mass of men, women and flags. The buildings, low and high, plain and stately, were almost concealed from view by the spectators, and these, in turn, were as thickly covered with streamers, banners and bunting, waving in the light breeze or woven into countless forms of beauty, as are autumnal woods with the glories of autumn. Everywhere, as in those woods, was the coloring of golden entwined with the banners to suggest the central plank of victory.

As a basis for decoration, the inaugural committee distributed 50,000 national flags to all on the line of march who would use them in their windows. So great was the demand that there would have been 100,000 used if they had been provided. Upon such a background each individual owner builded and wrought out such forms of beauty as his enthusiasm and his patriotism suggested.

First was the clean-swept floor of the wide avenue, roped in throughout its length and clear of every object save the lining of police, who kept it so. The wide pavements on either side throughout the line of march was packed. Rising above these came the crowds in the show windows, then the thick ranks of the balconies. Every window and cornice had its full quota of spectators, and so upward to the fringes of men along the edges of the roofs, every available point of observation, was not only filled, but crowded to its capacity. The great stands which lined all the parks and reservations were for the first time in the history of inaugurations both attractive in plan and beautiful in decoration.

REVIEW OF THE PARADE.

Over such triumphal way and thus honored by magnificent preparations, and the presence and thunderous applause of unending crowds, President McKinley was escorted to the white house, and when he proceeded to stand in front of it to review the imposing columns of marching thousands, which had followed him from the capitol, he received at every hand unbounded admiration and acclaim, which at intervals drowned the music of the bands. The president's reviewing stand occupied two-thirds of the front of the white house ground. The audience was notable in all its elements. The official life of the nation was well represented. The ambassadors and ministers of all nations honored the occasion. The political magnates of both parties had seats. The families of the various dignitaries were present in force, and the press of the land was numerously and ably represented.

Opposite the president's stand, and much over-lapping it, was one which extended along the entire front of Lafayette square, a distance of two blocks. In the center of this, directly opposite the president, it had been announced that Mr. Hanna had purchased 250 seats for himself and friends and the national committee.

The parade was a famous column notably commanded. General Horace Porter, grand marshal, at its head, recalled to all veterans the campaigns of Grant, his chief. Following his numerous and brilliant staff, upon which the sons of Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison were prominent figures, came General Granville M. Dodge, commanding the first grand division, which embraced all the military organizations of the parade. His presence and that of his staff brought vividly to mind the old army of Grant and Sherman—the Army of the Tennessee. With General Dodge, who commanded one of its corps and now the president of its society, and General Hickenlooper of its artillery and corresponding secretary of its society and Colonel Cadle, its recording secretary, it seemed to these who identified these veterans as if the army of Sherman were passing again in the grand review of a generation ago.

After the soldiers came the civic organizations, numerous, in gallant trim and commanded by their chief, Marshal B. H. Warner of Washington. From front to rear it was the best organization, both in its military and civic sections, that has marched in Washington since the veterans of the war passed through it from the fields of renown to their homes.

BRILLIANT NIGHT DISPLAY.

The many glorious scenes of the day were eclipsed by the brilliancy of the various night displays. The decorations of the ball room have not been equaled before. It is certain that they have not been approached in this country. Those who have attended noted fetes abroad insist that they have not been anywhere excelled.

The city was ablaze with light. All the parks and public grounds were illuminated. Private illuminations joined each other from end to end of the avenue, and the immense public buildings seemed in flames.

As the general illuminations glared, the searchlights began to reveal the public buildings and to show Washington monument. The capitol, the public treasury and the state, war and navy buildings flashed suddenly into light, each a wonderful and an entrancing image of night, alternately fixing the breathless attention of the multitudes, and suddenly disappearing into the darkness. The fireworks and the street illuminations have not been equaled in the past, and the entertainments of the thousands who could not attend the ball was varied and ample.

Never before was an administration launched upon its unknown future, with more impressive or enthusiastic demonstration. The lights are out in the ball room; the flags no longer gleam against the darkness of the sky; the city lights burn low; the wild acclaim of the multitude is stilled; after a day of fervent patriotic emotion the national capitol sleeps. With the sunrise the new administration, which all citizens have united to welcome, must strip itself for the countless tasks which will test its strength.

H. V. BOYNTON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY IN DETAIL.

McKinley Takes the Oath of Office in Presence of a Multitude.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Today, for the fourth time in the history of this great republic, a native-born citizen of Ohio, in the presence of untold thousands of his countrymen, and beneath the great bronze goddess who stands in her lofty place symbolic of the idea that created this proud nation, bent his head over the sacred book and took the solemn oath which bound him for four long years to watch over and guard the welfare of the American people. It was an impressive yet beautifully simple ceremony that marked the accession of William McKinley of Ohio, student, lawyer, representative in the government, but withal one of the common people, so dear to the American heart, to the high office of president of the United States of America.

There was no flash of gratified triumph in the dark eye beneath the broad white brow that scanned the shouting, cheering multitude that confronted him on the broad terrace of the east front of the capitol, but an expression of humility, mingled with realization of the heavy burdens he was about to assume and manly determination faithfully to discharge the manifold duties of his high office, as he bent his head and repeated in a clear voice the words:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Thus did William McKinley gather from the hand of Grover Cleveland the reins of power and become president of the United

(Continued on Third Page.)

EXPOSITION BILL PASSES

Sent Over to the Senate with a Good Big Majority.

NEBRASKA HOUSE VOTES FAVORABLY

Amended Measure Carrying $100,000 Goes Through After a Fight by a Vote of Seventy to Twenty.

LINCOLN, March 4.—The Transmississippi Exposition bill passed the house today, without the emergency clause, by a vote of 70 to 20. The committee on corporations, having in charge Straub's bill to tax and regulate telegraph, telephone and express companies, reported all of them for indefinite postponement, but the house would not concur in this, and the bills were ordered to the general file for consideration and debate in committee of the whole. Sheldon's bill, house roll No. 447, to prohibit games, theatrical and circus entertainments on Sunday, was the topic of lively debate. During the course of the argument Snyder of Sherman, a preacher, took a strong stand against the measure, to the surprise of every member of the house. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Proceeding with the regular order, the speaker announced bills on third reading, and requested the members of the house to desist from loud talking.

House roll No. 435, by Kapp, is a joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of public lands and buildings to select and accept for the state of Nebraska certain tracts of land in Fort Randall military reservation as school land. The bill passed by a vote of 90 to 0.

House roll No. 259, by Welch, was next in order. The measure amends section 58, chapter xiii, entitled "Insurance Companies," of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1895, and repeals said section. It authorizes the forming of companies to conduct a line of general insurance, on detached farm buildings, country school houses and churches, also upon cattle, mules, sheep and hogs, against damage by fire, lightning or tornadoes, provided such property be not insured for more than two-thirds of its actual value. By a vote of 88 to 1 the measure passed.

REACHES THE EXPOSITION BILL.

House roll No. 93, Gaffin's substitute for the Transmississippi Exposition bill, was then reached and put upon its passage. As amended the substitute provided for an appropriation of $100,000, instead of $200,000, as was incorporated in Gaffin's amendment to the original bill appropriating $350,000. Before the vote was taken Wooster said that charges had been made that the bill had been tampered with, and that a committee had been named to investigate these charges. He wanted time, as one of the committee, to make such a report. Speaker Gaffin replied that ample time had been given the committee, and that the bill had now come up in its regular order and could be acted on.

Jenkins of Jefferson said he would protest against such a ruling and wanted his protest to go on record. Severe, chairman of the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills, said that so far as his committee was concerned, the bill had been correctly engrossed. He said that Wooster had been before the committee a few minutes, and had then gone away after making a few comparisons.

Wooster made a violent speech, in which he alluded to "whitewashing" by the committee to inquire into the condition of the bill, of which he was chairman. He wanted more time to examine the bill, and said that changes had been made by the chief clerk. He wanted to summon witnesses, and put them on their oath.

Fouke, another of the committee, repelled the insinuations of Wooster. The point of order was raised that all this talk was out of order, and the speaker held the point well taken. Eager of Seward moved to recommit the bill for specific correction, but was ruled out of order as he had not specified what correction he desired to make. Eager then said he had reference to the word "association" which had been interlined subsequent to its having been erased from the original bill.

Eager then moved to recommit the bill, and named the specific correction he wanted made. Clark of Lancaster made the point of order that the chairman of the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills had made the report that the bill was correctly engrossed, and that nothing else was upon the house.

HOW IT WAS ADOPTED.

The bill was then placed upon its passage and passed by the following vote in detail:

Ayes:

Alderman,	Grimes,	Phelps,
Ankeny,	Henderson,	Prince,
Baldwin,	Hill,	Rich,
Bernard,	Holbrook,	Roberts,
Billings,	Holland,	Rouse,
Blake,	Horner,	Sheldon,
Bower,	Hull,	Shull,
Burkett,	Hyatt,	Smith (Doug),
Byram,	Jones (Gage),	Snyder (Sher),
Campbell,	Jones (Nem.),	Straub,
Casebeer,—	Jones (Wayne),	Sutton,
Chittenden,	Kapp,	Taylor (Doug.),
Clark (Lan.),	Lemar,	Taylor (Fil.),
Clark (Rich.),	Liddell,	Uerling,
Curtis,	McCarthy,	Van Horn,
Dobson,	McGee,	Waite,
Eighmy,	McLeod,	Welch,
Felker,	Mann,	Wheeler,
Fouke,	Marshall,	Wimberley,
Gaylord,	Mills,	Yeiser,
Givens,	Moran,	Young,
Goshorn,	Morrison,	Zimmerman,
Grandstaff,	Nesbit,	Mr. Speaker—70.
Grell,		

Nays:

Cole,	Hill,	Smith (Rich'd),
Eager,	Jenkins,	Snyder (Nem.),
Eastman,	Keister,	Soderman,
Fernow,	Loomis,	Webb,
Gerdes,	Mitchell,	Winslow,
Grosvenor,	Robertson,	Wooster—20.
Hamilton,	Severe,	

Absent and not voting:

Cronk,	Roddy,	Woodard,
Endorf,	Schram,	Wright—10.
McCracken,	Stebbins,	
Pollard,	Wiebe,	

After the vote was announced Pollard of Cass came into the house and wanted to have his vote recorded for the bill. He explained that he had been called away to the telephone, but had left word with the chief clerk to record his vote that way. Speaker Gaffin said this could only be done by unanimous consent. If there were no objections Pollard's vote could be recorded as desired. This would have left the result 71 to 20. Soderman objected and Pollard said he would be satisfied to have his explanation recorded in the journal, which will be done.

EXPLAINING THEIR VOTES.

The following explanation of his affirmative vote was made by Alderman:

I vote for this bill because it is in the line of progress, and because progress is consistent with my party creed.

I vote for this measure on the same principle that I will vote for a bounty on sugar beets, to encourage, to develope, to emphasize and advertise the agricultural resources of this agricultural state.

I am ashamed of my state for the delay which the majority in power here has caused to this bill. It ought to have been passed weeks ago.

I vote for this bill, not on the principle of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," as has been expressed here on the other side of the house, but on that higher principle of progressive disinterested, non-partisan legislation in the interests of the state and of all the people. I therefore vote "yes."

The following explanations of negative votes were read by the chief clerk:

Believing an appropriation to the Transmississippi Exposition to be incompatible with the financial condition of the state and also of the individual citizen, and believing that it would tend to centralization, and to be against the best interest of the state, I vote "no."—Loomis.

This bill in my opinion is unconstitutional and a monstrous robbing of the people; I vote "no."—Wooster of Merrick.

I desire to enter my protest against any bill being placed on its final passage when serious charges of irregularities are pending following bills were recommended for passage:

House roll No. 18, providing for an appropriation of $30,000 for a new wing and ing and a committee of investigation on fraudulent changes in the bill have not yet reported to the house, I vote "no."—Jenkins of Jefferson.

On behalf of a bankrupt treasury and a tax-burdened people, I protest against voting a single cent of the state's money to the Transmississippi Exposition or any other show on earth; I believe the best way to "stand up for Nebraska" is to stand up for the interests of the taxpayers, who are asked to bear the burdens of this exposition, without receiving a just proportion of the benefits. I vote "no."—Webb of Custer.

Believing that the bill should be so corrected as to leave no doubt as to its provisions, I am compelled to vote "no."—Grosvenor of Hamilton.

CHANGES ITS TITLE.

Smith of Douglas then moved that the title of the bill be changed to read as follows, which prevailed:

A bill for an act to provide for the participation by the state of Nebraska in the Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held in the city of Omaha, state of Nebraska, in the year 1898; for the appointment of a state board of directors by the governor, and to authorize the governor to fill any vacancy occurring among the said six state directors; to provide for a notification by the governor; to provide for the fixing of said compensation of each member of said board, and for the limitation of time for which they shall be paid; to provide for a state exhibit at said exposition; to define the duties of the board of directors in relation thereto, for the payment of salary to each director, and for the appropriation of $100,000; to provide that said state board of directors shall have control of the expenditure of said appropriation; to provide for the organization of the state board of directors; to provide for what purposes the said appropriation shall be expended; to provide for the presentation, auditing, approval and payment of claims arising from the expenditures of said board; to fix the place where said board of directors shall conduct their business; to provide for a record of their acts, doings and expenditures; to provide for the sale of the property after the close of the exposition.

House roll No. 80, by Rouse, providing for an act governing habitual criminals, was placed on passage. It is for a graduated scale of punishments, and conforms in the main with the habitual criminal act of Illinois. The bill was defeated by a vote of 50 to 38.

Concurrent resolution No. 1, by Senator Dearing, aimed at elevator trusts and combinations of persons seeking to control the prices of grain and restricting competition in the buying and selling of the same, was passed by a vote of 59 to 0.

The house then took a recess until 2 p. m.

RODDY REPORTS FOR DUTY.

When Roddy of Otoe, who has been on the sick list for a week, appeared in the house this afternoon he was greeted with a round of applause, which he gracefully acknowledged and then said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to be marked present."

House roll No. 229, by Rich, was first reached on the call for bills on third reading. It is an act to prohibit persons from climbing on railway trains. None of the amendments having been printed, the speaker said the measure would lie over until this was done.

House roll No. 254, by Rich, provides for an appropriation of the matriculation fees of the State Normal school for a library fund for the use and support of the library of the school. The money is to be expended by the State Board of Education. The bill was passed without a dissenting vote.

Hull moved that the sifting committee be allowed the privilege of reporting at any time. Rouse thought the committee should be permitted to report every morning. Hull accepted this suggestion and his motion prevailed.

Petitions were read from Adams and Webster counties, Beaver City and Grand Army of the Republic posts Nos. 22 and 24 against the abandonment of the Milford Soldiers' and Sailors' home. They were referred to the committee on soldiers' homes. A petition from Ogalalla, Keith county, of seventy-five names was read against the passage of a free range law. Petitions were also read favoring the passage of house roll No. 121, amending the mechanics' lien law, and house roll No. 122, prescribing the qualifications of a horseshoer.

A long petition from citizens of Shelton, containing 200 names, and another from Grand Island were read protesting against any further appropriation for the Milford home. The Grand Island petition contained 500 names.

RECOMMENDED FOR PASSAGE.

On reports from standing committees the

(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

BARTLEY'S CASE GOES OVER

Continuance of the Hearing Granted Until Late in April.

HE FURNISHES A NEW BAIL BOND

Attorney General Objects to the Amount of Bail and Sufficiency of Surety, but County Judge Cochran Admits It.

LINCOLN, March 4.—(Special Telegram.)—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the case of the State against Joseph S. Bartley, charged with embezzling state funds, was set for a hearing before Judge Cochran of the county court. Shortly after this hour Attorneys C. O. Whedon and E. F. Pettis, on behalf of Mr. Bartley, appeared and by agreement the case was continued until April 19. This date had been agreed upon between the defendant's attorneys, Attorney General Smyth and County Attorney Munger. A new bond was filed in the sum of $50,000. Mr. Smyth objected to the bond being so low, but the court though it sufficient. The following are signers on the bond: W. A. Dilworth, C. P. R. Williams, Benjamin R. Cowdery, J. A. Buckstaff, A. J. Billmeyer, W. A. Hackney, Webster Eaton, J. H. McClay, T. J. Majors, W. A. Paxton, R. H. Townley, J. B. Trickey and H. B. Sawyer.

The attorney general objected to the bond on the ground that the signers had not justified. Thereupon Mr. Pettis produced Mr. Paxton's justification for $25,000. The attorney general called attention to the fact that Mr. Paxton was not in open court and that the justification should be made there. This was also the opinion of County Judge Cochran. Mr. Paxton had justified before a notary and taken the 2:15 train for Omaha. On this account it was agreed between all parties that the case would be held open till 11 a. m. tomorrow, when Mr. Paxton would be in Lincoln. Attorney General Smyth remarked that Mr. Paxton was on a great number of bonds and he was not prepared to say what his liability was. The bond was finally accepted.

Aside from the justification of Mr. Paxton, T. J. Majors justified for $20,000 and the rest of the signers for $5,000 each. The total amount of the bond is $50,000. Attorney General Smyth said tonight that he thought Bartley would not waive examination on the 19th of April, but would plead and go into the case thoroughly.

GREECE PREPARES FOR WAR.

Ironclads Ordered to Sail and Reserves Called Out.

ATHENS, March 4.—Midnight—The ironclads, Spezia and Psaria, will sail at dawn to a secret destination, under sealed orders. The official gazette tonight publishes a decree calling out the reserves of 1891, 1890, 1889 and 1888 within three days. It is estimated that Greece will then have 100,000 men under arms. The bulk of the reserves will be drafted forthwith to Thessaly, where the troops are reported to be full of ardor and confidence. The cabinet had a long sitting today, but came to no decision as to the reply to be addressed to the identical notes of the powers.

This evening a great public meeting was held here to protest against the action of the powers. At its conclusion the crowd marched to the palace shouting "War! War! War!" Before the palace several persons addressed the people and then, in response to their urgent demands, the crown prince, Constantine, appeared on the terrace, wearing the uniform of a general. He thanked those present in the name of the king for the loyal and patriotic sentiments expressed, and begged them to retire, saying that at the present juncture an attitude of calm best befitted the dignity of the nation. The prince was loudly cheered.

GREEK NEWSPAPERS TALK BOLDLY.

With One Accord They Urge Resistance to the Powers.

ATHENS, March 4.—The Greek newspapers are unanimous in counseling resistance to the mandate of the powers. The semi-official Proia says: "We cannot understand why a Graeco-Turkish war should threaten the peace of Europe, but we warn Europe that another injustice against Hellenism would render peace impossible."

The Asty and the Agropolism both ridicule autonomy as "diplomatic patchwork."

The Nedemera says that Europe might constrain Greece, but not the Cretans.

Other papers boldly advocate crossing the Turkish frontier, where the shells of the European fleet cannot follow.

The Neaphoimes, the government organ, hopes that the reply of M. Delyannis to the identical notes of the powers will conform to the desire of the Greek nation.

Colonel Smolinitz, the ex-minister of war, in a letter to the Greek newspapers, confirms the report of his resignation and states it was due to the rejection by the government of his advice to dispatch reinforcements to Crete. In the course of an interview Colonel Smolinitz declared the Greek and the Turkish forces on the frontier were about equal. It is reported that more naval and military reserves are to be called out.

A dispatch from Canea at noon states that an Austrian torpedo boat has towed there a Greek vessel with provisions from Kissamo. The Italian cruiser Sardegna is expected. Patrols have been doubled in the town, and preparations are being made for the funeral of Colonel Suleiman Bey.

MRS. RUIZ SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

Rumor by Way of Key West of Release of Competitor's Crew.

HAVANA, March 4.—The wife of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz has been granted permission by the authorities to sail today for New York, by the Ward line steamer Seneca. She visited Consul General Lee yesterday.

Captain General Weyler has arrived at Remedios, under escort of three companies of the Royal regiment. As he entered the town he was cheered by the populace.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 4.—Passengers by the steamer Mascotte from Havana report that the members of the crew of the Competitor have been released and that the schooner has been restored to them. The report is not confirmed.

TROUBLE IN SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Followers of the Deposed King Threaten to Attack Apia.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., March 4.—Advices just received here from Somoa, dated March 3, say a strong body of natives under the leadership of Tamases, ex-king of Somoa, made bold by the absence of war ships, are threatening King Malietoa at Apia. Fighting was expected and the foreign consuls were powerless to quell the disturbance without war ships.

SPAIN TO FIT OUT SIX WAR SHIPS.

Cabinet Agrees to an Extraordinary Credit for the Purpose.

MADRID, March 4.—At a meeting of the cabinet last evening an extraordinary credit was agreed to for the purpose of fitting out six additional war ships.

After the Grand Army Encampment.

CANTON, S. D., March 4.—(Special.)—Canton wants the next state encampment of the Grand Army. The Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief corps hold their annual meetings together and have agreed to go to no town where there is not an organization. This city has no camp of Sons of Veterans and on that account was refused the encampment heretofore. This matter will be fixed Saturday, when a large Sons of Veterans camp will be organized. Then Canton will be in good shape to fight for the encampment.

Pierre Snowbound Again.

CANTON, S. D., March 4.—Special Telegram.)—Another snow storm has been blocking trains from the east. The legislators are snowed in at Pierre and they cannot reach home for several days.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 4.

At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Spree, from New York, via Southampton.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Belgenland, from Philadelphia.

At Genoa—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II. from New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Germania, from Liverpool, for New York.

At Rotterdam—Arrived—Zaandam, from New York.

At London—Sailed—Manitoba, for New York.

At New York—Arrived—Majestic, from Liverpool; Cevic, from Liverpool. Cleared—Karlsruhe, for Bremen.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President McKinley Outlines the Policy that He Proposes to Adopt.

FIRST DECLARATION OF NEW EXECUTIVE

Currency and Revenue Require Immediate Attention of Congress.

EXPENSES AND INCOME MUST BALANCE

People's Verdict Was for the Protection of American Industries.

URGES ACTION ON ARBITRATION TREATY

No Direct Reference to Cuban Troubles—Will Be His Aim to Preserve Peace with All Nations and Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inaugural address of President McKinley was as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and to their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen, and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in his footsteps.

"The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called, always of grave importance, are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revising; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, which will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue assured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our financial laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation.

CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED.

"Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right, and 'make haste slowly.' If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that the importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work.

"Business experience and public training may thus be combined and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is at all events worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

"The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of silver already coined, and of that which hereafter may be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people and it will not be unheeded.

"Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must be again resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans, who are the pensioners of the United States.

NO INCREASE OF DEBT.

"The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty, the certain and easy remedy for the most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

AVOIDING DIRECT TAXATION.

"The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning, and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding